FOUR PERSONS KILLED AND MANY OTHERS IN

JURED-THREE HOUSES DEMOLISHED.

were carried down with the rubbish

An alarm of fire was rung soon after the catastrophe,

land set them at work clearing away the ruins of both

buildings, under the superintendence of Engineers Shannessy, Bates, and Sullivan. The men worked well,

man Brady, it having been blown toward the front of the

building, thus escaping the most of the debris of the

scalded and mutilated. It was borne to the residence of

the widowed mother, in the rear of No. 224 West Twenty

till more successful. After clearing away a small portion

of the rubbish, Mrs. Maria Weibezahl, the wet nurse, was

found standing upright, and pinned up to the chin in a

mixed mass of plaster, lath, boards, and brick. Strange

as it may seem, although this woman, with the others

had been carried down from the third story, she was

comparatively unhanged, having sustained but a few severe contusions.

A short time aferward Mary Dowling, a domestic, wa

found. She was taken out unconscious and transferred

to the Mount Smai Hospital. The bodies of the children

were found beside the boiler, both terribly mutilated.

They are Dors, aged 10 years, and Henry, aged four

home at the time of the occurrence. The domestics men-

tioned above and the children were in the nursery, in the

rear of the third floor, directly in the path of the

boiler. The remaining domestics were in the

front basement, and as soon as they could recover from

the fright occasioned by the advent of the strange vis

iter, ran into the street. It was some time afterward be

fore they would venture into the house. The building is

owned by Mr. Housemann, and was lately refitted and

furnished at a cost of over \$6,000. The portion crusaed

by the boiler is in the rear, about 12 feet in length, and 18

nearly the entire width of the building. The immense

weight and "blooty of the boiler are shown by the fact that beams were snapped short off, while the brick work

in the interior is completely flattened. The boiler now

rests upon a pile of rubbish, nearly on a level with the

The following is a list of the killed and wounded: Ja-

cob Madden, dead; he resided at No. 319 West-st., where

he lives a wife and children. Edward Brady, aged 20

years, dead; he was the only son of his widowed mother

and she was entirely dependent on him for support. Dora Housemann, aged 10 years, dead. Henry Housemann,

aged four months, dead. Mary Dowling, aged 18 years,

a domestic; she is suffering from severe contusions, and is evidently injured internally, as she vomited

dangerous condition. Her parents reside in Manhattan-ville. Jeremiah Cassidy, aged 35 years, a native of Dub-lin, residing at No. 241 West Twenty-seventh-st., has a

number of contused wounds and is badly scalded. Frank Hays, aged 40 years, a native of Bavaria, a cabinetmaker,

residing in Thirty-second-st., between Seventh and

Eighth-aves., has a number of contused wounds, and is

also scalded. John Jung, a machinist, aged 18 years, residing at No 156 West Thirty-first-st., badly scalded and

bruised. Mrs. Maria Weiberzahl, aged 23 years, a native

of Prussia, not seriously injured. In addition to the

above-named, a number of workmen were somewhat

scalded and bruised, but not so severely

as to prevent them from going home.

The boiler was situated in a 2-story brick building,

about 20 feet in length. This, of course, was utterly de

molished. This, together with the front building, was

owned by Abraham R. Welch, turner in wood. The rear

of the front building was badly shattered. The loss of

Mr. Welch amounts to about \$4,000. The upper floor of

No. 258 West Twenty-eighth-st. is occupied by Mr. J. D.

Brassington, manufacturer of stair rails, etc. His stock

is considerably damaged. No. 257 West Twenty-seventh-st. is occupied on the lower floor by Mr. Frederick

Becker, hinge-maker, and on the upper floors by John

Mitchell, sash and blind maker. The extension of this

building in the rear, two stories in hight, was demolished.

and the rear of the main buildings on either side, front-

shattered. Mr. Mitchell's loss on machinery and stock

amounts to \$2,000. The buildings are owned by Mr.

Erastus Crawford, who estimates his loss at \$2,500. The

boiler was of the upright kind, manufactured by Byron

Densmore of No. 388 West Forty-third-st., and was put up

in June last, at a cost of \$3,000. It was considered perfectly

safe at a higher pressure than was usually carried. Exactly

how the explosion occurred will probably never be ascertained, as the only persons who could impart any in-

formation on the subject fare buried beneath the ruins

The bottom of the boiler was the part that gave way, and

the sudden rush of steam naturally forced it upward. The

story of several intelligent persons is that the boiler at-

anned a hight of at last 600 feet, appearing for a moment

about the size of a man's hat, and then descending with

the velocity almost of lightning. The distance from

where the boiler started to the house of Mr. Housemann

is fully 500 feet. It is almost incredible that a mass of

iron weighing nearly three tuns should have been hurled

such a distance. The affair created intense excitement

around both buildings. Sergeants James and Russell,

with a platoon of policemen, remained on the ground

until a late hour last night to enforce order. Not until

The search for the body of the engineer was kept up by

gangs of firemen, working under the orders of Chief-

Engineer Kingsland, but up to an early hour this morning it had not been found. Mr. and Mrs. Housemann were completely prostrated with grief last evening at

their sudden bereavement, Mrs. Brady also seemed overwhelmed at the loss of her son. It is but a short

time since her husband died, and the loss is thus ren

dered doubly severe. It is understood that Mrs. Madden

nearly midnight did the throng entirely disperse.

in the neighborhood, and large multitudes gathered

ing on Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth-sts.,

that beams were snapped short off, while the

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1867-WITH SUPPLEMENT.

EUROPE.

THE EASTERN QUESTION. THE RUSSIAN ULTIMATUM.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 9.—The Russian Embassador in this city, Gen. Ignatieff, has presented to the Porte another note of his Government, which demands the cession of Crete to Greece, and the full equality of Christians and Mohammedans in all the provinces of Turkey. The demand is declared to be the ultimatum of Russia, and an answer is asked for within ten days. In diplomatic circles war is regarded as almost inevitable.

THE PORTE REJECTS INTERVENTION. LONDON, Sept. 8.-The Sublime Porte has again in-

timated to the European Powers that it cannot admit of any intervention on their part in the affairs of the Island of Candia, and therefore absolutely declines to adopt the project for a Joint Commission of Inquiry.

THE CRUELTIES OF OMAR PASHA-REVOLTING DETAILS.

Washington, Sept. 9.—The latest intelligence from Crete, received at the Greek Legation, charges Omar Pasha with practicing deceit in order to palliate his conduct, and states that he obtained certificates from some of his fellow soldiers, denying the reports of the cruelties, with a view of influencing public opinion by the interested statements of those in pay of Turkey. The Cretans say the facts can be proven by eye witnesses that Omar Pasha, on retathing from Sybakia, burned all the villages in his rear in the Province of St. Basile, the most potable of them being Murtos, Leucogia, and the monastery of Precell. At Masogia, in the Province of Kissamos, he seized Mr. Kostanda, an eiderly gentleman, and forced him to apply fire to his own hut, and then burned him, together with the straw. At Patelari he mutilated a gentleman in a nameless manner, plucked out his eyes, and then murdered him. At Cornitides he slew three nuns, beside committing similar cruelties at other places named in the dispatches. The Turkish troops defeated by Gen. Coroneas burned several villages on their retreat toward Heracleon. At Melompaniella they massacred an old blind man, and another citizen and an insane girl. They slew the monk Gideon Momalake, planting his head on the cross which surmounts the cupola of the church. The necounis further say that the Cretans, having fought for a year against terrible odds, will never return to the Turkish yeke. Upward of 20,000 Cretan families, mostly wemen and children, and old men, have been sent to Greece. Athens, Syra, and all other Grecian families, institute of Christian nations. some of his fellow soldiers, denying the reports of the

ABYSSINIA.

THE BRITISH CAPTIVES NOT YET FREE.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The report which reached here from Constantinople that the British captives in Abyssinia had gained their freedom, proves to be without foundation in fact.

SWITZERLAND.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

GENEVA, Sept. 9.—The delegates to the Peace Congress are arriving from all parts of Europe. Gen, Garibaldi has reached this city from Florence. His reception by his friends and by the citizens of Geneva was most enthusiastic. He made a brief speech, in which he declared that his purpose to move on Rome was unalterable, and that the plan of action, though deferred, would soon be carried into effect.

GERMANY.

UNEASINESS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 9 .- The speech made by the Grand Dake of Baden at the opening of the Diet at Carlsruhe, in which he advocated alliance with the North German Confederation, gives rise again to a feeling of uneasiness in political circles. Fears are entertained that recent complications will be renewed, and that questions may arise which will again disturb the tranquillity of Europe.

DEATH OF DR. VERON. Paris, Sept. 9-Evening.-Dr. Louis Désiré Véron, the celebrated French publicist, died to-day. He was 69 years of age.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 8-Evening.-The steamship Western Metropolis, Capt. Weir, from New-York Aug. 24, for

Bremen, put into this port to-day in distress, having had her main shaft broken. Sept. 9.—The North German Lloyd steamship New-York,

Capt. Ernst, which left New-York on the 29th ult., arrived at this port early this afternoon, and, after landing her English passengers, mails, and packages, sailed for

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 8-Evening.-The Cunard steamship Palmyra, Capt. Watson, from New-Yerk on the 28th of August, arrived here to-day on her way to Liverpool.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Sept. 9-Noon.-Consols for money, 94 11-16; United States Five-Twenty bonds, 73; Illinois Central Railway shares, 774: Eric Railway shares, 441; Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated bonds, 22.

Afternoon-Consols, 94 9-16; Illinois Central, 77 States bonds, 734; Eries, 441; Great Western, 22. Evening.—Consols closed at 94 9-16 for money. American securities closed at the following rates: United

States Five-Twenty bonds better at 732; Illinois Central Railway shares, 775; Eric Railway shares, 442; Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated bonds, 213. FRANKFORT, Sept. 7-Noon.-United States Five-twen-

ties for 1862 closed on Saturday evening at 764. Evening-United States bonds closed at 764 for th

issue of 1862. LIVERPOOL, September 9 .- Noon-Cotton dull and declined id. The estimated sales to-day are 8,000 bales.
Middling Uplands, 9id; Middling Orleans, 10id. Breadstuffs firm-Wheat, 13/4 for White California. Corn, 35/9. Oats, 3/5. Barley, 5/. Peas, 42/. Cheese, 50/. Beef, 147/6. Lard, 51/. Pork, 70/. Bacon, 43/. Rosin, common, 7/6; Medium, 12/. Tallow, 44/6. Potashes, 31/. Spirits Turpentine, 29/. Petroleum Spirits, 10d; Refined, 1/5. Clo-

Afternoon.-Cotton and Breadstuffs are unchanged. Provisions-Bacon has declined to 42/6. Lard has de clined to 50/9. Beef has advanced to 150/. Pork has advanced 1/. Rosin has advanced to 7/9 for common Wil-

mington. Other articles are unchanged.

Evening.—The Cotton market closed dull with a declining tendency. The following are the authorized closing quotations: Middling Uplands, 94d; Middling Orleans, 10id.; the sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales. The Breadstuffs market closed firm. Corn advanced to 36/ P quar ter for New Mixed Western. Wheat, 13/4 for California White. Barley, 5/. Oats, 3/5. Peas, 42/. Cheese, 50/. Beef, 150/. Lard, 50/9. Bacon, 42/6. Rosin-Common, 7/9 and Medium, 12/. Tallow, 44/6. Ashes-3/ for Pots. Turpentine, 29/. Petroleum—10d. for Spirits, and 1/5 for Refined. Cloverseed, 41/. All the markets are unchanged. LONDON, Sept. 9-Noon.-No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar,

24/6. Scotch Pig Iron, 53/. Oils—Whale, £40; Sperm. £115; Linseed, £39. Linseed Cakes, £10 5/. Calcutta

Noon.-Petroleum is flat at 524 francs for Standard Evening.—The Petroleum market is flat, and prices are declining. Standard White has fallen 4 france since last

report, and closes at 48 france 50e. per bbl.

DESTRUCTION OF CELEBRATED WORKS OF ART.

and the artistic world of Italy. The famous chapel of the Madonna del Rosario, adjacent to the Church of San Giounrivaled for taste and delicacy. A series of beautiful basteliefs, bronze statues and statuettes of exquisite workmanship, of incalculable value, have also been destroyed. Not a few malicious reports are in circulation as to the origin of the fire. All that is really known, however, is the simple fact, that at about 5 on the morning of the 16th inst, the fire was casually discovered by a person passing, who promptly gave notice to the parish priest and churchwardens; but when the chapel door was at length opered, it was too late to stay the werk of destruction. Assistance, hewever, arrived in time to pre-

BOILER EXPLOSION ON THE WEST SIDE. At 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the large upright boiler in the rear of No. 258 West Twentyeighth-st., exploded with a terrible report, demolishing the our "grave and reverend seigneurs" during the ensuing session. But there can be no doubit that there are many laws on the statute book of this country that require amendment, while there are others that time and progress have rendered useless. The country, indeed, requires a new code of laws; but this is not possible without first obtaining a new batch of lawgivers. It is but just to say that there are many laws written years gone by for the protection of the subject in this country which are not faulty by any means; but somehow there is great irregularity in their administration. The laws require revision—the whole of them—and, in their administration, something like methodism is needed. Justice requires to be attended by equity. A veritable Solon is wanted in our Legislature. rounding buildings. The boiler was lifted high in the air, some accounts say from 600 to 1,000 feet, and, passing over Eighth-ave., fell'on the roof of Mr. Sigmund Housemann's dwelling, No. 308 West Twenty-eighth-st., crashing through, the roof to the basement, killing two chiland seriously injuring two domestics, At the time of the explosion the engineer, Jacob Madden, and fireman, Edward Brady, were in the beiler-room, and are supposed to have been instantly killed. A number of the workmen in the adjoining buildings were seriously

attended by equity. A veritable Solon is wanted in our Legislature.

I have to announce the arrival in this bay of the new steamship China of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. This vessel arrived here on Friday morning, the 30th ult., after an excellent passage of 50 days, having sailed from New-York on the afternoon of the 1st of July. The China made no stoppages on her way, but had one straight run, from port to port. From all I have heard, the steamer has quite fulfilled all the most sangume hopes as to her speed, capabilities for a long voyage, and general fitness as a passenger-boat. The China will lie here for a few days, and after taking in a Purser will sail for San Francisco. The best wishes of all will accompany her officers and crew, and may success attend her. Among the passengers who arrived here on the steamer Panama, from South America, are Col. Querado, Minister from Brazil.

Siece the fire reported in my last, efforts have been

ranalisa to teleasia ing tires ing tires.

The several individuals arrested on charge of complicity in the late conspiracy, remain in custody. Some, against whom no proof exists, have been released. The weather is all mately wet and sultry. The general health is satisfactory.

PANAMA, Sept. 2, 1867. The accounts are short and somewhat vague in character, how it is likely to terminate. There is no doubt, however, sort, and that it was in a measure successful. On the night of the 3d of August it appears that a band of desperadoes, to what humber I do not know, headed by a "character" named Francisco Cruz, rose in arms, attacking and defeating a small garrison at a place named San Marcos, and putting them entirely to rout. They next "marched" to San Pedro Sacalapsquest where they commenced their outrage by an attack upon an establishment for the sale of aguardiente. They seem to have maltreated mine host and taken forcible possession of his har, helped themselves ad libitum to the choice viands deposited on shelves and in the stores, and completely demolished the premises, after drinking the shop dry. Having been successful thus far, and inturtated, no doubt, by the books, they continued their "march," doing as much damage as they could effect. What was the denoumment of the movement I have not heard. Another account makes the revolution to have occurred on the night of the sth ult, instead of the 3d, and states that the ringleaders were captured by the San Pedro Indians, and order restored, which statement I hope is true. I learn that other outrages have been committed, attended with sort, and that it was in a measure successful. On the ringleaders were captured by the San Pedro Indians, and order restored, which statement I hope is true. I learn that other outrages have been committed, attended with loss of life. This is most deplorable, and emanates from a quarter whence we least expected it. The Republic of Guatemala is remarkable as being the most peaceful of the Central five, and it is to be regretted that anything should have transpired to deprive her of her good name, more especially at this moment, when peace and plenty were promised. The conspirators are all known by the Government, nowever, and have long been suspected as enemies of the present regime. The military have been sent to prevent further acts of outlawry on the part of these disaffected men, and to restore peace and order in the country. In the mean time, if Guatemala, as indeed all the revolutionary republics in these parts, wish to have order and respect for the laws prevall; they must pass stringent enactments, and execute them, for the punishment of revolutionary offenders. An attempt to overthrow the Government and upset the Constitution is about the vilest and most venal offense possible against the State, and ought to be punished with severity.

The charter for the new Bank of Guatemala has been at length granted, and the promoters of the intended eastablishment are exerting themselves landably to insure

s success.

Advices from Nicaragua state that cholera continues Advices from Nicaragua state that choiera continues to ravage the various cities in that Republic. Leon, which suffered so considerably, is not yet quite free, two or three deaths occurring daily. The plague has changed off to other parts. The department of Chontales and the village of Boaco are now the places suffering most.

CHILL.

AND KILPATRICK AT VALPARAISO-THE VISIT A PRIVATE ONE-AN ENVOY TO MEXICO

Prom Our Special Correspondent. VALPARAISO, Chili, Aug. 10, 1867. The overland mail from Montevideo arrived on the 7th, bringing dates prior to those received by the in my last; therefore, beyond a few private letters from Madrid and Cuba, which were supposed to contain further evidence of the return of the Spanish fleet to the Pacific

Madrid and Cuba, which were supposed to contain further evidence of the return of the Spanish fleet to the Pacific, we have received nothing since my last. These communications are of nearly the same purport as those which had been previously copied in the leading Lima and Santiago journals, portions of which I transcribed in my letter of the 3d. They do not merit the confidence which had been placed in them, being in many instances merely the echo and exaggerations of street rumors, but coming, as they do, from quarters where the enemy's movements are likely to be known, they are made much of, and received as authentic information thereof.

Major-Gen. Hovey, accompanied by Major-Gen. Kilpatrick, arrived here from Santiago late last night. We have no reason to believe that the mission of the former representative has been anything of a political mature, flattering as were the early indications. Had a special of extraordinary audience been granted him by the President or other functionaries, through whose hands such a fagoritation would have to pass, we should have been informed of it long ago; and eager as the entire community is to catch at any straw pointing toward a settlement of this question, such an audience would signify but one thing—an effort on the part of our Government, through our Minister in Peru, to bring about such an agreement between that country and chill as would make the terms of the mediation acceptable to them. It did not take place, and we are told, positively, that his visit is of one private gentleman to another. This ultimatum is deeply and universally regretted, as the time seems particularly favorable for an adjustment of matters. We do not see how Chill, with the two years which have been given her to familiarize her with the purpose of the engeny, and the means necessary to thwart its triumph, can allow her fiect to return to these waters. She is to

particularly lavorable for an adjustment of matters. We do not see how Chilt, with the two years which have been given her to familiarize her with the particol of the comy, and the means necessary to thwart its triumph, can allow her heet to return to these waters. She is to-day impotent to avert it, and the only way by which such a humiliation may he spared her is through the friendly offices of some mediating power. The difficulty seemed to the that what one member of the alliance deems satisfactory, is rejected by the other as inconsistent with her national henor and dightty, and so long as the alliance exists there can be no separate arrangements made.

It has been recently proposed to appoint a Minister to Mexico, and in the mean time to dispatch an envoy to convey to President Juarozzhe felicitations of this Government upon the triumph of the republican cause in that country. Mexico, with the prestige resting over her of being the arbiter of the late tragically ended political game, would not be a despicable accession to the present game, would not be a despicable accession to the present alliance, although the material aid would amount to nothing. The eavoy, therefore, is probably a feeler sent out by this Government to get at the temper of Juarez. If found tractable, the ambition of this country to unite all of the Spanish South American republics for defensive of the State of the second of earriages filed minister were distinguishable those of the President and Minister were distinguishable those of the President and Minister were distinguishable those of the President and Minister were distinguished that the streets by day; but, a

vent the flames from extending to the church and the adjacent wards of the Hospital di San Giovainnic Paolo, where small-pox patients are usually kept. It has been conjectured that the accident was closed. The foliog left burning affect that the accident was closed. The foliog left burning affect that the accident was closed. The foliog left burning affect that the destroyed within the Chaple del Rosario during the fire. I. The celebrated putture of "8. Peter the Marryr," by Tithan 2. "The Virgin Enthroned' amidst a Glory of Saints and Angels," by Glovanni Belline 3. pictures by Tintoretta representing severally: the Battle of "The Marryr," broadcast of the Chaple of the Control of the C that a formidable revolution had broken out there, the soldiers joining the people; that the artillery had left their quarters in the capital and gone to the country; that the Captain-General (Marchiese) had hid himself or fled; that the revolutionists had sent a steamer to New-York to telegraph to Gen. Prim, asking him to place himself at their head. This news may not be true, but it is probable. There have been disturbances of the kind for months past. We hear from Spain that troops are being sent there, and officers to command columns in campaign. A wealthy Cuban (Jose O. Farrill) and another, a rich Spaniard (Valdirielse), met yesterday for the purpose of getting up a manifesto, to be signed by as many parties here as possible, protesting against the new tax levy, which is exorbitant. One sugar estate of Mr. Barro is taxed \$16,000, beside many other taxes."

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

VIRGINIA.

The result of registration in the old Commenwealth is announced, and shows on the lists 115,157 whites (or "plain," as some of the local paper call them) whites (or "plain," as some of the local paper call them) and 101,490 colored. This shows a pale-faced majority or 13,667. The vote of Virginia in 1860, when probably 20 per cent of those entitled came to the polls, was 167,223, including West Virginia, which cast about nearly 46,000 votes in 1864. It would appear, therefore, that the white men of Virginia have taken the right view of the situation, and, instead of standing about and blubbering over negro supremacy, have come up and secured the rights guaranteed by law. Taking off West Virginia, and allowing for other depletion of war, it would seem fair to assume that nineteen-twentieths of the white men of Virginia who have heretofore voted have secured the right to do so hereafter.

RICHMOND, Sept. 9 .- The general insolvent

condition of the mercantile community refers to the State more than the city, where the merchants are solvent with some exceptions. The applications for bankruptcy received by the Register are, the greater part of them, from the State, though quite a number are from the city. Of these a great majority are from the merchants.

The following card will appear in to-morrow's papers:

"The commercial failures reported by a special telegram to the Northern press are false. None have occurred. Commercial bills are being met as promptly as ever before. Some parties out of commercial circles, and insolvent at the fall of Richmond, have gone into bankruptcy.

"A. F. Harvey.

"President National Bank of Virginia.

"S. C. Robinson,

"President Flanters' National Bank.

"H. G. FANT,

"President Flanters' National Bank.

"A. VANCE BROWN,

"President National Exchange Bank."

THE TANYS ON OYSTERS.

THE TAXES ON OYSTERS.

FORTRESS MONHOE, Sept. 9 .- At a meeting in Norfolk, lately, of systemen, a committee was appointed to wait upon Gen. Schofield in reference to the present oyster law, which has given rise to so much discussion and trouble since its passage by the Virginia Legislature, principally from the fact that the mode of collecting the tax on the oysters was without system or correctness. A committee was appointed to lay the views of the oystermen before Gen. Schofield; and they expect by his decision there will be in future but one tax to be paid in addition to the specific tax, and that thus the large oyster trade of the Virginia waters will not be driven to Maryland waters, where no other than the specific tax is imposed upon the honest, hard-working, and enterprising oystermen. and trouble since its passage by the Virginia Legislature,

ANOTHER SOCIAL DIFFICULTY-A COLORED MAN EJECTED FROM RAILWAY CARS.

Prom Our Special Correspondent. BICHMOND, Va., Sept. 7, 1807. Another case of equality, similar to that of the Canadian colored man, who was denied his rights by however, there can be no plea of foreign nationality urged. On Thursday last a colored man named Alfred Howe purchased in New York from the agent of a railway com-pany a first-class ticket, through from that city to Wil-mington, N. C. He proceeded on his passage smoothly and quietly, traveling as did other passengers until he and quietly, traveling as did other passsengers until he arrived at Fredericksburg, on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomas Kaliroad, when the conductor attempted to eject him from the cars, because he missed on occupying the seat to which he was entitled, having paid for it. To avoid a difficulty, however, Howe, with the kindest consideration, took a seat in the car allotted by the Company to colored people, in which, under protest, he rode to within 12 miles of this city, when the conductor again presented himself, demanding his ticket. This Howe refused to surrender, stating it was his intention to resert to legal remedies against the Company, and as an evidence of his claim upon them, he wished to preserve the ticket. The conductor, astonished at such a monstrous presumption on the part of a "nigger," again reiterated his demand, which was responded to by a determined though respectful refusal from Howe. Force was then used by the conductor and after a straggle, in which Howe manfally resisted, he was ejected from the cars, about 1; o'clock in the morning, 12 miles from Richmond, where he was obliged to walk, arriving here early in the day. When the office of the Freedmen's flureau was opened, Howe presented himself to Gen. O. Brown, Commissioner for this District, and related his case. The General, after mature consideration, found it was one over which the Bureau had no control, and referred Howe to United States Commissioner Chahoon, who also could afford no relief. The latter, however, willing to serve the injured man as much as possible, gave him the necessary legal advice, and, acting under this, Howe is about to Institute an action for damages against the railroad company, in Judge Underwood's Court, where, no doubt, he will receive justice.

Augusta, Ga., Sept. 9.—The construction of a street railway was commenced to-day.

SOUTH CAROLINA. RECONSTRUCTION.

A reconstruction meeting was held at Belton on the 29th ult., at which several prominent speakers urged the people to vote for a convention. Among others, the Hen. James L. Orr was introduced, and addressing the whites, advised them to register and vote for a convention, as it was folly and madness to attempt to defeat that object. There were 60,000 negro voters against 50,000 white, and, as the convention would look to the interest of the black man, it could not be expected that one of them would vote against it. He then admonished the freedmen that they must be industrious and save their money, and reminded them that if they attempted oppression of the whites now while in the majority, it might be visited upon them in the future, when the fail-ance off the power would be different, as no more negrees were to be brought to this country. He disabused their minds of the idea that they would obtain lands from the Government, and showed that this was not even desirable upon their part. The Governor presented every phase of the issues before the people, with great force and ability, and to the satisfaction of his hearers.

Wilson Cook of Greenville and Elias Canady, both freedmen, also made speeches. ers, the Hon. James L. Orr was introduced, and address

Judge Dawson A. Walker of the Georgia Supreme Court has written a letter in which, after stating that since the close of the war he had invariably adve cated the acceptance of the terms of reconstruction pro-

cated the acceptance of the terms of reconstruction proposed by Congress, he says:

"These are the views I entertained and expressed prior to the passage of the Supplemental bills, and I entertain them still. I have in my quiet way endeavored to disseminate them, believing that the course indicated is for the best interest of our whole people. Our people tried to adjust these difficulties, under the Presidential plan, without success. Our Governor applied to the Supreme Court of the United States to stay the execution of the unconstitutional acts of Congress, and was told that the Coult has no jurisdiction of the question. The Executive and Judicial departments of the Government having been applied to in vain, it would seem to be the part of wisdom to make the best possible forms with the Legislative department. Congress represents the people of the North, and has shown that it has both the power and the will to control the whole question of Reconstruction. We now understand what is required of us as conditions precedent to our stand what is required of us as conditions precedent to our stand what is required of us as conditions precedent to our stand what is required of us as conditions precedent to our stand what is required of us as conditions precedent to our stand what is required of us are convention, and the projection of the Constitution. I think we should promptly accept the terms proposed, and render the Military bill accept the terms proposed, and render the Military bill accept the terms proposed, and render the Military bill accept the terms proposed, and render the Military bill accept the terms proposed, and render the Military bill accept the terms proposed, and render the Military bill accept the terms proposed, and render the Military bill accept the terms proposed, and render the Military bill accept the terms proposed, and render the Military bill accept the terms proposed, and render the Military bill accept the terms proposed, and render the Military bill accept the terms proposed.

Chief-Justice Chase arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel last evening from Providence, R. I., where he

WASHINGTON.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION-THE SOUTH DIS SATISFIED-INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS-BROOKLYN OFFICIALS IN DIFFICULTY.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 9, 1867. The President's Amnesty Proclamation has been the subject of much comment to-day. The general interpretation put upon it is, that its author intends that those to whom it applies are reëstablished fully in all the rights of citizenship, including enfranchise ment. It is given out that a test will soon be made in one of the Southern States, through the courts, which will bring out an opinion from a United States Judge. The Southern men who have been lobbying for the Proclamation seem dissatisfied with it. They state that it is wide of what they wished, and what the people of the South wished. Some are bold enough to say that its author is dishonest, and has failed to keep his promises in the matter; also that the Proclamation is the result of Democratic politicians controlling the President, and is intended for political capital. They state further that not over a hundred persons in the South will be benefited by it, as most of the classes to whom it applies have already been specially and individually pardoned by the President. For instance, nearly all of the Rebel State Governors have been heretofore pardoned, and in Virginia the only man who was a member of Congress, and left his seat to engage in the Rebellion, and who has not been pardoned individually by the President is Thomas S. Bocock. The general impression, however, was that the President intended to include enfranchisement among the rights restored to those Rebels receiving the amnesty, and before noon Gen. Grant's office was besieged with newspaper cor respondents, looking for an order from the President reopening registration in the Southern States. No such orders have vet been issued. T. C. Callicott, Collector of the IIId New-York

Revenue District, Brooklyn, is in the city. It seems that Callicott has got into trouble with his office. It is given out at the Internal Revenue Department here that lately the Metropolitan Board of Revenue was requested by certain persons who had had dealings with Callicott in his official capacity, to make an examination into the affairs of his office. The Board did so, and after a thorough examination, came to the conclusion that Callicott's doings as Collector were sufficient for judicial investigation. Accordingly the District Attorney made out a case against Callicott, and is about to issue an order for his It is also stated officially that two of the five members of the Revenue Board were of opinion that there was no cause for suspicion against Mr. Callicott. The matter has created a good deal of talk here among Government officials, and the lobby, who seem to be well acquainted with the accused. Callicott has been busy all day trying to fix his case and clear himself. As soon as the White House and Treasury lobby found out Callicott was here and what he was here for they eagerly sought him to give their aid. It will be remembered that during last Winter and Spring there was more trouble in getting this Internal Revenue District officered than any other in the State. This difficulty extended also to the postmasterhip of Brooklyn, and was not definitely settled until the last days of the session of Congress. Thurlow Weed figured then conspicuously as a champion of Callicott's. There were other prominent public men of New-York State, who stand high as Republicans, who were equally as friendly to Callicott as was Weed. The fight was between the lobbies of Congress and the White House. Callicott stood at the head of the State during the canvass, and it was not until several candidates of the White-House lobby had been neglected that Callicott secured the office. The friends of those whom Callicott then defeated are now here watching Callicott, and doing their utmost to prove him dishonest, and have him suspended by the President under the Civil Tenure of Office act.

The President has received a letter from New-York signed by a large number of colored persons, beside members of a colored church, asking the appointment of Fred Douglass, or either of several other negroes named, to succeed Gen. Howard, in case the latter shall be removed from the Freedmen's Bureau. No action will be taken in Gen. Howard's case for some time, probably.

It is ascertained from official data that since April 15, 1865, about 8,000 pardons have been granted by the President. These include some of the Rebel foreign ministers and agents, members of the Confederate Cabinet, Governors of Southern States, and upward of 90 Brigadier Generals, with a due proportion of Rebel Major-Generals. Major Stitt, Chief of the Pardon Bureau at the Attorney General's office, has had on file for the past two years about 400 applications for pardon from persons who were engaged in the Rebellion, and not pardoned by the Proclamation of May 29, 1865. By the Proclamation of Saturday about 100 of these persons are pardoned, but the other 300 came within the exceptions, and of course their cases, like others similarly situated, must be separately considered.

The so-called astounding disclosures of the revolutionary purposes of the Radicals and the members of the grand Army of the Republic, with regard to party interests in the South, made by Colorado Jewett to the President, have not received the serious consideration of Mr. Johnson as alleged. The story is on its face improbable, and is not supported by a scintilla of veritable proof.

Gen. Gordon Granger proposes to leave to-morrow for Memphis, to join his regiment.

The President has appointed Frank Denver of Nerada Commissioner, under the Act of July 2, 1864, for the construction of a railroad line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, vice Johnson.

The Post-Office Department has in course of preparation, and will soon issue full instructions repecting the rates of postage to be levied and collected, after the 1st of January next, upon correspondence to the United Kingdom, and to foreign countries, and colonies via the United Kingdom, under the recent postal treaty between Great Britain and the United States.

It now appears that the defalcation discovered by the Examiners in the office of the Controller of the Currency is between \$2,000 and \$3,000. The money was taken from the funds assessed on the National Banks for the payment of the inspectors.

For the week ending on Thursday, the 17th inst. 234 patents will be issued from the Patent Office. During the past week 560 applications, and 80 caveats

Gen. Butler and Gen. Banks are in the city.

GRANT AND SICKLES. A Washington dispatch to The Boston Ad-

A Washington dispatch to The Boston Advertiser says:

The Associated Press dispatch of Friday evening, relative to Gen. Grant and Gen. Sickles, was furnished from the White House, and is a characteristic instance of the underhanded and contemptible manner in which the President is trying to damage Gen. Grant by placing him in a false position. The Executive, as Commander-in-Chief, has of course copies of all the correspondence between Gen. Grant and Gen. Sickles, and in this case he cannot pretend that any obligation of privacy prevents him from making the correspondence public. He chooses, however, to print but one letter, and does this in such a way as to make Gen. Grant seem insubordinate. A statement of the case in full is therefore proper. Gen. Grant was made Secretary of War od interim on the 12th of August. The following was the regular day fer the Cabinet meeting; he was notified of this fact, and in accordance therewith attended. Mr. Binckley was just then beginning to labor with the Sickles case, and presented his views, and easily persuaded the President that the commander of the Second Military District was in a continuacious attitude. Gen. Grant was therefore directed to send the telegram of the 13th. already published, notifying him that paragraph two of his General Order No. 19 must not be construed to bar the action of the Second Military District was in a demonstrative order made through the president, that Gen. Sickles took the responsibility of disobeying this executive order made through Gen. Grant, and asked its executive order made through Gen. Grant, and asked its supension until such time as it should please him to suspension until such time as it should please him to suspension until such time as it should please him to suspension until such time as it should please him to suspension until such time as it should please him to suspension until such time as it should please him to suspension until such time as it should please him to suspension until such time as it should please him to s

stated that it was suspended by Gen. Grant. He sent the telegram of the 18th inst. on the evening of that day, at the suggestion of the President. The very next merning, after thinking the matter over, and considering Mr. Binckley's exparte statements, Gen. Grant concluded that it was no more than fair to give Gen. Sickles also a hearing, and he therefore, on his ewn responsibility, and without consulting any one, felegraphed again to Gen. Sickles, suspending the instructions of the previous evening, and directing him to make a fell report of the case, with the reasons for his action, to the headquarters of the army.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

A dispatch to The Boston Journal says that Gen. Siekler based his report upon the following summary of legal points by the Judge-Advocate of the Second Military Dis

ne Caponinas.

Second: That it does not appear that any conflict exists

etween the United States Circuit Court of North Carolina

and the Millitary Commander of this district, but merely

collision with the Marshal, prematurely forced by the

otter.

Third: That it is reasonable to believe that Mr. Chiefnstice Chase, with the question before him, will confirm
receedings or final process to the local law as medified
y the Commanding General.

Fourth: That Congress intended to make the military in
hese districts paramount to all other departments of the
covernments.

Governments.

Fifth: That to concede to the United States Courts authority to overrule the Military Commander will be apt to lead to the substantial nullfileation of the Recon-

The correspondence of The Boston Post

should Charles Francis Adams be called home to releve Mr. Seward, who in turn will receive a foreign mission. It is also stated that the Hon. Mr. Groesbeck of Cincinnati will probably relieve Secretary McCulloch in a few days. These are the only changes which may be anticipated for the present. The report may be true that Gen. McClellan has been telegraphed for by his friends, as stated in some of the papers, but President Johnson is ignorant of the fact. I learn he has not thought of the Gen. Grant is now administering the War Department to the entire satisfaction of the Executive.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

MAINE.

THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY ABOUT 14,000-THE LEGISLATURE SAFE. PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 9.—The following re-

turns of the election have been received : carboro..... Cape Elizabeth...

Sixteen towns give Chamberlain (Republican) 8,089, and Pillsbury (Democrat) 5,639, being a majority of 2,450 for Chamberlain. The same towns last year gave Chamberlain a majority of 5,819, showing a Democratic gain this year of 3,369. There is a Republican loss in Bath of 247. Biddeford gives a Democratic majority of 240 against 90

Later.-One hundred and nine towns give Chamberlain. Republican, 27,715, and Pillsbury, 18,688. The same towns last year gave Chamberlain 31,650, and Pillsbury, 16,665. Chamberlain's majority this year is 6,032, against 15,086 in the same towns last year, making a Republican loss of 9,053. The aggregate vote in these towns is 43,398, against 48,215 last year. The total vote of the State last year was 111,584. This year it will probably fall a little under 100,-Three-sevenths of the vote of the State is in, with a loss of nine-fifteenths of the majority last year. The same ratio will reduce the total majority to about 13,500, or a

The Democrats will gain Representatives in some towns, but not enough to give them much power in the Legisla. ture. The Ale and Cider law of last year has undoubtedly aused much loss to the Republicans

HOW THE RESULT WAS BROUGHT ABOUT-THE ISSUE NOT ON NATIONAL POLITICS.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 9 .- The annual election for Governor, members of the Legislature, and county officers, took place in this State to-day. The centest was marked by considerable excitement, and a heavier vote was polled than was generally expected. The Democrata, as will be seen by the result, made a most desperat effort to carry the State, leaving no stone unturned, and urging every appliance to achieve success. Local issues, with other questions not of a political character, caused the Democrats to rally and make such gains as they have in certain localities. The prohibitory and constabulary laws enacted last Winter by the Legislature caused a division in the Republican ranks, and the liquor question was seized as an issue by the Democrats and their ally, the "P. L. L." organization, who run candidates for the Legislature pledged for the repeal of those enactments. The Demoerats practically waived all discussion of national issues, and pressed the Republicans in all localities on the comewhat aggravating points presented by the extreme legis lation of last Winter on the liquor question. The result is, therefore, in no degree an expression of popular change in Maine touching the measures of the National Administration or the merits of Andrew Johnson. The issues were purely local, and the result has no significance beyond the fact that a large section of the Repubican party do not believe in a radical prohibitory law.

Gov. Chamberlain is undoubtedly elected by a majority of from 10,000 to 12,000, showing a falling off in his majority of last year of less than one-half. We have received re-turns from 163 towns, which foot up: Chamberlain, 21,680; Pillsbury, 16,170; against last year's vote in the same places which stood: Chamberlain, 27,187; Pillsbury, 13,909, show ing a loss of 5,507. These returns embrace about one-third of the vote of the State.

York County is conceded to have been carried by the Democrats, which gives them three Senators, while Knox, Lincoln, and Aroostook Counties tremble in the balance These counties send four Senators in all, and if they are lost it will give the Democrats a representation of 7 out of 31 in the Senate. The House, like the Senate, will also stand largely Republican, although the Democrate claim a majority in that branch. The Republicans have lost largely in every place of importance. They are, however, not disheartened, but are ready to pick their flints and try again.

VERMONT.

By a misprint of figures in a telegram from Montpelier, in yesterday's paper, nonsense was made of the returns of the Vermont election. The figures from 167 towns were: Page, 8,702; Edwards, 3,321. It is probable that the addition of a unit at the left hand would fix it right, being 16,782 to 13,321.

is visiting some friends in the country, and is therefore as vanni e Paolo, has been destroyed by fire. Titian's yet not aware of the death of her husband. celebrated picture of the "Martyrdom of St. Peter," with, perhaps, the finest landscape in the LOSS OF THE BRIG CUBA-SIX LIVES LOST. FORT MONROE, Va., Sept. 9.-The British molasses, was totally wrecked near Hatteras Light. The Captain was badly injured. Only two seamen were saved. The lost were Charles Cain, mate; William Williams, second mate; George Smith, steward; M. Maconley, John A. Lanagan, seamen, and a boy named Fred-

Florence (Aug. 23) Correspondence of The London Daily News. A great misfortune has fallen upon Venice

world for a background, the Madonna of Glambellino, and other works of very considerable note, were consumed by the flames. These celebrated pictures were temporarily placed in the chapel while the church was undergoing repairs. There were, beside, the celebrated wood carvings by Brustelone and his pupils, unrivaled for taste and delicacy. A series of beautiful bas-

BOSTON AND ROXRURY UNITED. Boston, Sept. 9.-A light vote was thrown to-day on the question of annexing Roxbury to Boston;

but it was carried by nearly 4 to 1. The two cities will

Excessively dull are we on the Isthmusat the present time. The Legislature is to meet on an ealy day (some time in the present month I am informed), aid measures of some importance are to be brought to its ittention. Not being conversant with the secrets of the are the great questions likely to engage the attention d our "grave and reverend seigneurs" during the ensuing

CENTRAL AMERICA. OUTRAGES IN GUATEMALA-CHOLERA IN NICA-

From Guatamala we have news of a revolution. and leave me in doubt as to the object of the uprising and

at length granted, and the promoters of the intended es-tablishment are exerting themselves laudably to insure

RUMORS CONCERNING THE RETURN OF THE SPANISH FLEET-ARRIVAL OF GENS. HOVEY

CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE AND MAJOR-GEN. SICKLES.